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3 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INSECT

ENEMIES



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



detect and report your INSECT ENEMIES

More than 10,000 kinds of insects damage or destroy our crops and forests. They attack our domestic animals and our own bodies, causing physical injury and spreading disease. Insects cost us more than \$4 billion every year in damage and money spent on control measures.

In self-defense, we are forced to fight continually against these pests. Your help is needed. Watch for harmful insects; report them and what they do.

Who can help

Everyone can help. Everyone includes *you*. You may give special help if your occupation or hobby brings you into contact with numerous insects—if you are a farmer, forester, livestock grower, outdoorsman, Boy or Girl Scout, 4-H'er, or vocational agricultural student.

Where are the harmful insects?

Harmful insects are active in all sections of the country. Some species are found only in certain areas; some other species are present almost everywhere.

From time to time, a new kind of harmful insect gets into the United States from another country, and causes serious damage. The new pest may show up any place in the Nation. The European corn borer, European red mite, boll weevil, and Japanese beetle are just a few of the harmful insects from beyond our borders.



HOW YOU CAN HELP

You can help by (1) watching for any unusual insect occurrence or activity, and (2) reporting what you find to the proper authorities.

Some things to watch for are—

- Unusual plant injury or failure in home plantings, farm crops, or forests.
- Any unfamiliar type of destructive insect that may appear in your area.
- Sudden appearance of large numbers of damaging insects in your crops, forests, or grounds, or on public property.
- Evidence of unusual insect attack on you or your pets or livestock.

Report any unusual insect discovery to your county agricultural agent, experiment station entomologist, or plant pest control inspector. Or, you may report to your State agricultural college or State department of agriculture. Forest insect reports may be sent also to any Forest Service agency.

With your report, send specimens of the insect if you can. Put soft-bodied insects such as aphids, grubs, caterpillars, or maggots in a small container of alcohol (rubbing alcohol will do). Kill insects like moths or beetles and wrap them in a soft material, such as facial tissue.

Include your name and address, and tell when and where the specimens were found.

Do not mail live insects; it is against the law.





Importance of EARLY DETECTION

To protect ourselves from harmful, introduced insects, we must find them and take measures to kill or control them while they still are confined to small areas. Prompt detection sometimes makes eradication possible.

The cost and the difficulty of control or eradication increases tremen-

mously as these pests spread into new areas.

2a Prepared by

Plant Pest Control Division //

4, S. Agricultural Research Service,

5a Washington, D.C. Issued March 1960 //

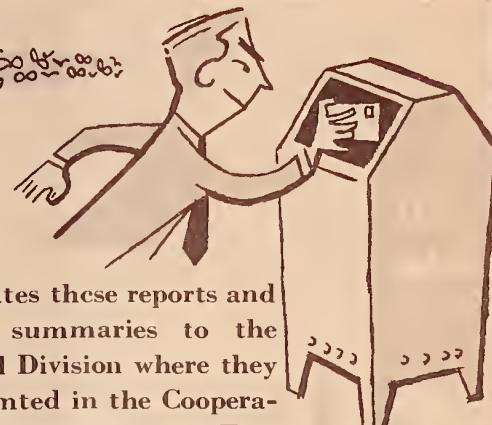
SURVEY AND DETECTION PROGRAM

Your efforts may help the national survey and detection program that keeps control authorities aware of insect pest conditions in each State. Program activities are coordinated by the Plant Pest Control Division of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Most activities for insects affecting forests are coordinated by the Forest Service of the Department.

How the program works . . .

In each State, entomologists and others—inspectors, researchers, Extension Service specialists, county agricultural agents, and hundreds of private individuals—send information about insects in their areas to a clearing

officer. He evaluates these reports and forwards weekly summaries to the Plant Pest Control Division where they are edited and printed in the Cooperative Economic Insect Report. This weekly publication is sent to about 3,000 persons in Federal and State agricultural agencies, in industries, and in various other occupations.



How the program helps . . .

Information collected through the national program helps in planning and carrying out insect control activities. In this way, the information helps protect the people who grow or store crops, or raise livestock, or who have lawns, trees, or gardens. It helps protect you.



YOUR HELP IS NEEDED—watch out for new, harmful insects; report them.

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